lot sizes for septic tanks. The key provisions of the revised code are as follows:

- Prohibition of hazardous materials applies throughout the maximum day pumpage protection area for one wellfield and the average day pump-age area for the others.
- Connection of public sewers is required if the nearest connection is within 100 feet of the property or meets a formula based on square footage of the building.
- An operating permit is required for all land uses within the maximum protection areas that will discharge treated waste water by any method other than public sewers or that use, generate, handle, dispose of, discharge, or store hazardous materials on any portion of the property. This covers uses such as electrical transformers, cleaning vehicles, or outdoor storage that would not require a building permit.
- Small generators of hazardous waste are allowed provided that the following prevention and monitoring measures are taken:
  - Monitoring.
  - Secondary containment, inventory control, and record keeping of hazardous materials.
  - Storm water management of water pollution caused by hazardous materials.
  - Protection and security of facilities utilized for storage and handling of hazardous materials.
- A 50 percent increase in the volume of hazardous materials used at existing sites within the protection areas is allowed provided that the facility is upgraded to reduce the risk to the environment.
- Minimum lot sizes for single residences on septic tanks are established.

In summary, the revised ordinance represents a compromise between economic growth and ground water protection. Placing small generators under strictly controlled conditions allowed the county to place a significantly larger area under protection. Many of the revisions contained in the new ordinance could only have been developed through experience in administering the initial version.

Ground Water Development Restrictions A corollary approach to wellfield protection measures, such as those of Dade County, Florida, and Long Island, New York, would be restrictions on placement of wells near known contamination zones. If a wellfield is allowed to be placed near an existing zone of ground water contamination, the well(s) can draw contaminants into their previously clean zone of production, thus expanding the